

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE PASSING OF MRS.
JACQUELINE KENNEDY ONASSIS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I join with our colleagues in mourning the passing of a truly remarkable woman, at too premature an age.

Each First Lady in our Nation's history—from Martha Washington through Hillary Clinton—has enjoyed a significant impact on our Nation. Few, however, have had as tremendous an influence as did Mrs. Kennedy.

Today, our young people may not appreciate that, prior to the Kennedy administration, the White House was considered a temporary residence by its occupants, and enjoyed little historic significance.

Mrs. Kennedy, virtually single-handedly, transformed the White House into a national treasure. She scoured the Nation for furnishings and trappings of bygone eras, and in many cases through cajolery, convinced private citizens to redonate to the American people items of historic significance. As a result of her crusade, the White House became an invaluable historic landmark during her husband's administration. As hard as it may be to believe today, prior to Jackie Kennedy's tenure as our First Lady the White House was not even officially listed by the Federal Government as an historic site. She vigorously campaigned for this designation, as she also vigorously campaigned for the funding—the vast majority of which was from the private sector—necessary for the restoration and preservation of the White House.

Few of the visitors to the White House today appreciate that it is due to Mrs. Kennedy's efforts that its value as an informative and favorite stopping place for tourists, as well as a historic landmark, is preserved for us and for future generations.

We must not forget, either, that it was through her efforts that the White House, and Washington, DC, became a cultural center. The Center for the Performing Arts, which today is named in memory of President Kennedy, was her inspiration.

Most Americans are well aware and quite conscious of the fact that, during her tenure as First Lady, Mrs. Kennedy set a style of elegance and grace in the White House which captivated the imagination of the world, and which rapidly became the hallmark of Americanism throughout the world. My close friend, Oleg Cassini, served as Mrs. Kennedy's fashion designer and the revolutionary changes he and she made on the styles of the day reverberate to this day.

Not so many Americans are conscious of another, even more indelible contribution made by Mrs. Kennedy: the example she set of dignified courage in the face of overwhelm-

ing personal tragedy. The assassination of the President, on Nov. 22, 1963, was one of the most traumatic single events in all of history. President Kennedy's youth and vigor made his sudden, totally unanticipated death all the more shocking and distressing. The fact that the United States had not experienced a Presidential assassination in over 62 years, and the fact that what was then the new electronic age brought the horror of the assassination into virtually every living room in America only underscored the deep emotional impact which it had on all alive at that time. Mrs. Kennedy was only the second First Lady in history to be present at the scene of the awesome crime, and accordingly would have been justified in a total withdrawal from the public eye.

Instead, with infinite grace, Mrs. Kennedy publicly led our Nation through its period of mourning. Her grieving face, standing next to President Johnson as he was sworn in just minutes after the assassination, is etched in the public memory forever. She, in fact, is the focal point of all our shared memories of that tragic weekend: her kneeling at the coffin in the Capitol Rotunda; her urging her small son to salute his daddy's casket; and her accepting the folded American flag at Arlington National Cemetery—all of these images are forever frozen in the national consciousness and were indispensable in allowing us to cope with this monumental tragedy.

The assassination of President Kennedy was the first single event in all of history which was known by over 90 percent of all Americans within an hour of its occurrence. Her strength and dignity throughout the 4 days of memorial services did much to keep the Nation united during this time of uncertainty and dread.

Her conduct throughout the remainder of the 1960's set an example which all of us in the future should use as an appropriate role model. Although the tabloid press and the sensationalist elements in our society attempted to utilize her persona to their own ends, she remained above all controversy and criticism in silent dignity, pursuing her own grace and charm while protecting her children from the glare of needless publicity.

Throughout the twilight of her life, Jacqueline Kennedy chose to die with dignity. Her courage in the face of fatal illness, her refusal to be kept alive by artificial means, and her insistence in passing away in the presence of her dearest loved ones have humbled us all. The manner of her passing was an example to all of us on death with dignity, and is tragic only because, at the relatively tender age of 64, we appreciate that she had so much more to contribute and to be with us.

We extend our condolences to her children, John Jr. and Caroline, to her grandchildren, and to the many family members and loved ones who were touched by the life of this remarkable woman.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. LEON C. BLAIR

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Sgt. Leon C. Blair. Attached is a proclamation I issued Sergeant Blair commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Leon C. Blair is a native of Chicago, Illinois, the son of Etta Mae Blair, he is an alumnus of Tilden Technical High School, where he was an outstanding athlete and a citywide Basketball Champion; and

Whereas Sergeant Blair has prepared himself academically, he matriculated at Loop Junior College, Chicago, Illinois earning the Associate of Arts Degree in Law Enforcement, Roosevelt University, Chicago, Illinois, earning the Bachelor of Arts Degree in public administration, completed eighty hours of specialized training in Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Law Enforcement, under the Federal Drug Administration Department of Justice; and

Whereas Sergeant Blair joined the Chicago Police Department in 1962, he has served thirty-one years in various assignments, Traffic detail, Gang Crimes, Tactical Unit, Vice and Unit, Detailed Security to Governor Elect Dan Walker, State of Illinois, Chicago Housing Authority Unit, Gambling, Patrol Division, Sergeant of the thirty plus uniformed detail, assigned to City Hall and the Mayor's Office, he is a member of the Afro-American Police League, the Sergeants Association of the Chicago Police Department, and the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives; and

Whereas Sergeant Blair is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc. serving as Chairman of the fraternities Annual Achievement Dinner, and Chairman of the Sick and Welfare Committee, he is Vice President of the Board of Directors of Christ Universal Temple, Coordinator of the Men's organization, Co-Coordinator of the Safety Committee, and a National Board Member of the Rat Pack Foundation dispensing annual scholarships to College bound students each year: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States of America wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Sergeant Leon C. Blair, by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

TRIBUTE TO MARIANNE J.
CROWDER

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Marianne J. Crowder, a dedicated community leader from California's 14th Congressional District who was recently honored by the Palo Alto Senior Coordinating Council with its Lifetimes of Achievement Award.

Marianne J. Crowder is an exceptional woman who has danced for all but the first four of her 88 years. She has been a respected and beloved teacher of dance and physical well-being to three generations of mid-peninsula students. At Stanford University she taught a fundamentals of movement class and choreographed dances for plays and operas from 1949 to 1968. Also in 1949, Mrs. Crowder began 39 years of teaching through the Palo Alto Adult School, and she still holds 6 classes a week at the Menlo Park Recreation Department. Some students have been with her for 35 years.

Mr. Speaker, Marianne J. Crowder is an outstanding member of our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her on receiving a Lifetimes of Achievement Award.

THE REVEREND WILLIAM F.
LEMOYNE WAS POPULAR PRIEST
IN SCHUYLERVILLE, NY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, for many Catholics in Schuylerville, NY, the Reverend William F. LeMoyné was the only priest they have ever known.

Father LeMoyné has retired after 45 years in the priesthood. A French-Canadian, Father LeMoyné moved to the northeastern United States for his pastoral training. In 1949, he was ordained in Albany's Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. After several other assignments, Father LeMoyné came to Notre Dame de Lourdes Visitation Church in Schuylerville.

Although many changes have taken place, both in the world and in the Catholic Church since that 1949 ordination, Father LeMoyné, according to everyone who knows him, has remained a dedicated and accessible priest, involved in the community, and gifted with the knack of getting his parishioners involved.

Whenever a priest of long-standing retires, his replacement is likely to be confronted with reminders of the way his successor used to do things. Typical of Father LeMoyné's graciousness is the effort he is making to ease the transition to a new pastor.

The affection of non-Catholics for Father LeMoyné is equally strong. Indeed, at the recent farewell for him many of Schuylerville's civic organizations took part, including the local fire department and emergency squad.

I would like this House to pay its own tribute. Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to join me in commending Father William LeMoyné for his years of devotion to the priesthood and his flock, and to wish him many enjoyable retirement years.

TRIBUTE TO JACK HAEHL

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of my district's most dedicated and generous individuals, Jack Haehl, who is also affectionately known as Mr. Corte Madera.

The town of Corte Madera is conducting a dedication ceremony in his honor to inaugurate improvements to the Village Square this Saturday, May 21, 1994. Jack Haehl was instrumental in achieving these renovations, and as many people acknowledge, the project would not have been completed without his vision. Today, I wish to recognize Jack for his commitment to the people of Corte Madera and Marin County, and to thank him for his years of service to the community.

Jack Haehl has influenced the lives of so many individuals. As a schoolteacher at Terra Linda High School, Jack was a strong role model for his students, and he taught them how to express themselves through the arts. For years, he organized the crafts exhibit at the Marin County Fair, and his redwood carving representing Corte Madera hangs proudly in the Veteran's Auditorium. We are also fortunate that Jack shares his appreciation for the historical aspects of the town of Corte Madera, and that he has been so dedicated in helping others to achieve a clearer understanding of how they can be a part of the town's history.

There is no doubt that throughout his years in the community Jack effectively articulated Corte Madera's values by helping to maintain and define its "small town character." He helps the community set its objectives, and works with them to ensure that the community's goals are accomplished.

These are only a few of the many reasons that the people of Corte Madera continually express gratitude for the tireless efforts of Jack Haehl. Time and time again he has extended himself on behalf of so many people and causes.

Of course, no recognition would be complete without also mentioning Jack's equally dedicated wife, Ms. Corte Madera, Jana Haehl. Together they have made our town, our county, and our world a better place.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Jack Haehl and to congratulate him for this achievement on this special occasion.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT L. SCOTT

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are honored to pay tribute to Robert L. Scott, who is completing an extremely successful 2-year term as president of the United Chambers of Commerce of the San Fernando Valley. Bob has proven himself not only a skilled business leader, but also someone who can function well in a crisis.

In the chaotic days after the Northridge earthquake Bob coordinated with both the Small Business Administration and the Federal Emergency Management Agency to ensure that affected businesses received prompt assistance. Due to the efforts of Bob and others, many San Fernando Valley businesses were back on their feet quicker than expected.

Prior to the earthquake Bob had already established his credentials as a dynamic head of the UCC. The organization, which represents 21 chambers and more than 10,000 businesses in the San Fernando Valley, has never been visible or active. It was Bob's goal to increase the profile of the United Chambers of Commerce of the San Fernando Valley, and he has been successful in achieving this objective.

Bob's community involvement does not stop with the UCC. He is a member of the Los Angeles Board of Planning Commissioners, chairman of the Los Angeles City Task Force for Code Simplification and Permit Streamlining, and is vice president of the Santa Clarita Valley Chamber of Commerce. In addition, he is a full time practicing attorney.

We ask our colleagues to join us in saluting Bob Scott, an outstanding business leader in the San Fernando Valley and a man who cares deeply about his community.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BONUS
REFORM ACT OF 1994

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Federal Government Bonus Reform Act of 1994.

Quite often, agencies of the Federal Government seem to give tax-paid bonuses to employees whenever the agencies take a notion to do so. And, of course, the bonus does not come out of the pocket of the decision maker. This practice amounts to something on the order of "whoopie."

This reform legislation would provide that, if a tax-paid bonus were given by the U.S. Government to a U.S. Government employee, it would have to be for something. Here's what the bill provides:

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BONUS REFORM
ACT OF 1994

The bill would:

First, repeal the authority of the Federal Government to pay certain bonuses.

Second, authorize the President to make a cash award to employees who by their personal efforts or accomplishments: (a) contribute to the overall efficiency of Federal Government operations; and (b) achieve demonstrable savings to taxpayers.

A cash award paid under this act could not exceed \$1,500.

LIFE IN LITTLE HAITI

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, a human rights tragedy is occurring in Haiti: a consistent campaign of terror by the ruthless regime in power against the Haitian people. As we all know and the administration has finally acknowledged, this is a political campaign of terror being waged against supporters of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. It has intensified in recent weeks.

As sponsor of H.R. 3663, the Haitian Refugee Fairness Act, I applaud President Clinton's commitment to stop the summary repatriation of Haitians fleeing their country by boat. However, it concerns me greatly that Haitians currently interdicted are being summarily returned to Haiti and afforded no protection at all.

Mr. Speaker, these are human beings. Men, women and children with hopes and dreams. We must act in the most fair and humane way possible to ensure their safety and well-being. I am inserting in the RECORD a Washington Post article by William Booth that provides a glimpse into the lives of the many Haitians who have settled in Little Haiti in my district.

"WORK, WORK, WORK": IN LITTLE HAITI, LIFE IS HOPEFUL BUT HARD
(By William Booth)

MIAMI, May 18.—As the Clinton administration dispatches more ships to intercept a feared mass exodus of Haitian "boat people," a classic tale is unfolding here on the streets of Little Haiti, where the nation's most unwanted immigrants pursue their own version of the American dream.

On the nightly news, Haitian immigrants appear as a desperate and diseased people, walking barefoot down the gangplanks of U.S. Coast Guard cutters, another burden to the already overwhelmed courts and schools of South Florida. Under pressure from state officials, President Clinton has vowed to keep them out.

But the negative image fades against the vibrant scenes of life in Miami's Little Haiti. Here the streets are lined with storefront churches and mom-and-pop businesses selling medicinal herbs, beepers, mangoes and health insurance, while members of a growing, economically mixed community of more than 100,000 are filling adult education classes, opening beauty salons and struggling to survive.

"Work, work, work, church, school and more work. That is the life of Haitians in this country," said Tony Garcon, a Haitian who came to Miami 14 years ago and now cooks at a country club, a job that allows him to take vacations and send his children to school back in Haiti, where he says there is better discipline.

During two dozen interviews, most Haitians and their advocates said they believed Haitians would stop coming to the United States if the political violence, repression and economic stagnation in their homeland ended.

Haitians described their lives here as hopeful but very hard. Many are disturbed by the crime and discrimination, and parents complain that their children are becoming "too American," meaning unruly and disrespectful.

"In almost all respects, the Haitians are the typical immigrant ethnic community, people who really come to the States for a better life, to get their kids an education, to sacrifice for the next generation," said Alex Stepick, a sociologist at Florida International University who has studied the Haitian community for more than a decade.

But the Haitians face unique obstacles too, Stepick said. They are from the poorest country in the hemisphere; they are black; and they are immigrating to a city where the balance of power is shifting away from English-speaking Anglos and toward relatively affluent Spanish-speaking Cubans and other Hispanics.

Thrown into the mix is the unease felt between many American-born blacks and Haitians, seen in schoolyard fights and in the fact that Haitians do not move into traditionally black neighborhoods a few blocks away.

Clinton administration and state officials say they fear a mass exodus of Haitians to South Florida will swamp local government, already struggling with past waves of migration. Florida Gov. Lawton Chiles (D) is using the federal government to recoup the hundreds of millions of dollars he says the state has spent caring for, teaching and incarcerating illegal aliens, including the Haitians.

But calculating the real costs—and benefits—of the Haitians is not so easy. Many Dade County officials said they are not sure how much the Haitians consume; nor do they believe that the Haitians are any more "costly" than the Nicaraguans, Dominicans, Colombians and Cubans who have settled here.

As a community, Haitians are praised by officials in Miami as industrious and law-abiding. It is not unusual for Haitian immigrants to work two and sometimes three jobs for minimum wage. Many attend school besides, either to learn English or a trade.

"Our adult classes are absolutely crammed with Haitians," said Henry Fraind, assistant superintendent of the Dade County schools.

Raymond and Clotilde Sylverne and their four children came to Miami two years ago from Port-au-Prince, where Raymond worked as an accountant and Clotilde as a government receptionist. Because of their ties to the exiled government of Jean-Bertrand Aristide, both were granted political asylum here.

After getting two months of free rent, the Sylvernes now live in a spartan duplex on a tough street in Little Haiti. They have been robbed twice. They want a better house, but cannot afford one.

Raymond works at night as a security guard for \$5.20 an hour. During the day, he takes five hours of English classes at Miami-Dade Community College. He sometimes falls asleep in class.

"But I keep going. My English must be good," he said. "Without English, nothing." A counselor has suggested that, after he improves, he should seek training in health care, perhaps as a medical technician.

Clotilde works at a children's day care center for \$4.50 an hour and takes free English

classes at night. The two see each other in passing.

"Tired, tired, all the time," Clotilde Sylverne said. The couple laughed when asked if they had been to Disney World in Orlando; they have neither the time nor the money.

Two of their children go to Toussaint L'Ouverture Elementary School, where 80 percent of the pupils are Haitians. One son will go to a magnet school next year.

The Sylvernes get \$159 a month in food stamps and Medicaid for their children. They have used Medicaid once in two years.

As soon as they earn more money, Raymond Sylverne said, his family will stop taking public assistance. "It's no good," he said. "It's for poor people."

The Sylvernes live in the middle of Little Haiti on a dilapidated side street behind Notre Dame d'Haiti, the large Catholic church that serves the Haitian community and holds services in Haitian creole.

The history of Haitians in Dade County is brief. When the first recorded boatload of immigrants detected by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service arrived in 1963, they were sent back to Haiti. By 1981 there were between 50,000 and 70,000 Haitians. Today, there are more than 100,000 reports Oliver Kerr of the Dade County Planning Department.

Kerr said recent patterns of settlement show Haitians are moving into more affluent areas north and west of Little Haiti. They are also moving to Homestead, the agricultural area hardest hit by Hurricane Andrew, where they work in construction and landscaping and on vegetable farms, displacing migratory Mexican labor. More and more Haitians, many of them middle class, are moving to Miami from New York, Boston, Chicago and Canada.

While some Haitians rely on food stamps and Medicaid, social workers say that many seem reluctant to take public assistance and often view it as a dead-end.

Dade County officials say they do not know exactly how many Haitians seek help because they cannot ask the question of ethnicity. But they said they believe that many Haitian children and pregnant women seek medical care at county clinics, where they must either have Medicaid or pay from \$8 to \$50 for their visits.

Officials have often warned that Haitians could overwhelm the school system, but of the 307,000 students in Dade County, only 7,000 are Haitian-born. The principal of Toussaint L'Ouverture Elementary said only about 75 of the 1,200 students need intensive English instruction.

The language problem, however, is more severe at middle and high schools, where many Haitian students who recently arrived in Miami—the "just-comes," as Haitians call them—must learn English and often struggle with their other classes.

Danielle Romer, the program coordinator of An Nou Koze, a Haitian-help hot line, said that among the biggest problems she hears about are Haitian parents frustrated by unruly teenagers who become too Americanized.

"They keep sending them back to Haiti to go to school," Romer said. "I don't think it's right. But in Haiti, kids don't talk back to their parents."

Like the Cubans who came before them, many Haitians live in an immigrant enclave and socialize mainly with other Haitians.

In Little Haiti, it is possible to buy Haitian Prestige beer at L'Unique Minimarket; eat *griot* and *lambi* at Restaurant BeBe; listen

to Haitian merengue at Les Cousins; monitor one of the dozen creole radio programs; and worship in a church where the liturgy is in creole.

But unlike the Cubans, whose middle class and elites fled the island in the early 1960s after the ascendancy of Fidel Castro, the Haitians did not arrive with money or organizations. Nor have they benefited from the almost \$1 billion in aid that the federal government funneled to the Cubans in the decade after their arrival.

To work, Haitians have to learn English and often some Spanish. And they must leave the enclave and compete with others for jobs.

In the last few years, the number of home-grown Haitian civic clubs, business associations and advocacy groups has exploded, and the leaders of the Haitian American Chamber of Commerce say that more than 350 Haitian businesses are operating in Dade County.

Still, for the average Haitian in Miami, the immigrant's story is still about sacrifice. "We are tired, tired, tired," said Raymond Sylverne. "Sometimes all we want to do is go to sleep and have some dreams."

TRIBUTE TO WILEY C. COSEY

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Wiley C. Cosey of the First Corinthian Missionary Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued the reverend commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Wiley C. Cosey is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, reared and educated in Clarksdale, Mississippi, served his country enlisting in the United States Army in 1941, and

Whereas Reverend Cosey acknowledged his call to the ministry and was ordained in 1960. In January of 1962 he was elected Pastor of the First Corinthian Missionary Baptist Church where he served faithfully for the past 31 years and continues to serve, and

Whereas Reverend Cosey is a world traveler with a mission, traveling to Jerusalem in 1985, and to the African Continent several times, helping to build two churches and two schools, and

Whereas Reverend Cosey is a former President of the Pastor's Conference of Chicago and Vicinity, in 1989 the church building was destroyed by fire, today by the Grace of God, a new 800 seat church now stands in its place, the ministry continues to grow with a soup kitchen for the poor, weekly clothing and food distribution, and

Whereas Reverend Cosey is a family man married to Ms. Eloise Johnson since 1943, with two adopted children, a girl and a boy from Africa—Reverend and Mrs. Cosey are truly a rare couple, who live by their church motto, "The greatest joy in living is the joy you get from giving": Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the United States Congress wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Reverend Wiley C. Cosey.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN V. BEAHR

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute John V. Beahrs, a dedicated community leader from California's 14th Congressional District who was recently honored by the Palo Alto Senior Coordinating Council with its prestigious Lifetime of Achievement Award.

John V. Beahrs has balanced a 40-year career in the marine insurance business with a remarkable commitment to community service. He served as a forthright member of the Palo Alto City Council from 1963 to 1977, coining the term "balanced community" as a civic goal. His public service includes working as founding president of the board of directors of the former Palo Alto Stanford Hospital Center, founding president of the board of directors for the Bay Area Hospital Council, former director of the Lucile Salter Packard Children's Hospital, and former director of the Ronald McDonald House. In addition, he has been an extraordinary volunteer for the Senior Coordinating Council of Palo Alto, Family Service Association of the Mid-Peninsula, Palo Alto Historical Association, and St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Speaker, John V. Beahrs is an outstanding member of our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him on receiving a Lifetime of Achievement Award.

BERWICK HALL OF FAME HONORS THOSE MAKING OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOCIETY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call my colleagues' attention to a wonderful program that has been implemented in my district that recognizes individuals that have made outstanding contributions to society.

The Berwick Academic Hall of Fame honors alumni of Berwick High School who have gone on to a life of excellence after graduation.

The first induction ceremony was held on May 19, 1990. In addition to being a graduate of Berwick High School, honorees must have been out of school for at least 10 years before they can be nominated.

The Hall of Fame is the brainchild of Mr. Arthur Wark. A former educator himself, Mr. Wark has worked to promote and support academic and volunteer programs for more than 60 years.

In addition to serving as director of the Hall of Fame, Mr. Wark has worked closely with the youth programs in the YMCA, Boy Scouts, and various school and church groups throughout the years. He started the local Little League and Midget Football programs which have been running for more than 40 years. Mr. Wark helped establish the Berwick High School Sports Hall of Fame and was one of its first inductees. He is a member of the

National Academy of Educators and is listed in the "Who's Who in Education." Because of his dedication to the youth of the area and academics, the Berwick Chamber of Commerce and Industry created a special Arthur K. Wark award that is given every year to a graduate of Berwick High School in recognition of outstanding volunteer community service.

Perhaps the most admirable thing about the Academic Hall of Fame is that in addition to recognizing past graduates, the program works with current students to provide incentive and encouragement to excel in their studies by providing citations and awards to good students. It also works to keep students in school through its Project RETAIN Program.

Mr. Speaker, we all know of the importance of a good education and what it can allow an individual to attain and achieve. On May 21, 1994, the Hall of Fame will induct its newest members. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate those who will become members of the Berwick area High School Academic Hall of Fame and all those associated with the program, and especially Mr. Arthur Wark, for their work on behalf of this admirable and innovative program.

RABBI NORMAN PATZ

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to join Temple Shalom of West Essex, Cedar Grove, NJ, in expressing my congratulations to Rabbi Norman Patz for his 25th year at the temple, in addition to celebrating the temple's 40th anniversary.

Rabbi Patz arrived at Temple Shalom of West Essex in 1969. In addition to his work at the temple, he is currently the chairman of the Israel Committee of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. He served as past chairman of National UJA's rabbinic cabinet. Also, he was chairman of the MetroWest Community Relations Committee from 1985 to 1988, a member of the federation's board of trustees, and a chair of the Holocaust Remembrance Council of MetroWest.

In addition to these activities, Rabbi Patz was the past president of the New Jersey Association of Reform Rabbis and the Metropolitan New Jersey Conference on Soviet Jewry. Moreover, he was a member of the Board of Rabbinic Overseers of the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion from 1981 to 1988.

Rabbi Patz has received awards for his work. In 1980, he was the recipient of the Rabbinic Leadership Award of the Jewish Community Federation of Metropolitan New Jersey. Also, he and his wife, Naomi, received the Masada Award by the State of Israel Bond Organization. He was given an honorary doctor of divinity degree by HUC-JIR in 1990 as well.

I applaud Rabbi Patz' hard work for the community, and it is with great pleasure that I wish him a wonderful anniversary at Temple Shalom of West Essex.

TRIBUTE TO ELDER DELMUS
ALBERT ALLEN

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Elder Delmus Albert Allen of the Sion Temple Church Of God in Christ. Attached is a proclamation I issued Elder Allen commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Elder Delmus Albert Allen is a native of Blytheville, Arkansas, where he also matriculated at Harrison High School, he is married to Rosie Lee Allen, who has labored faithfully by her husband's side, especially with the Youth Ministry, Elder Allen is the father of six children and thirteen great grand children; and

Whereas Elder Allen was employed by the Chicago Transit Authority as a Motorman for thirty years prior to his retirement. He is a former member of the St. James Church Of God In Christ where he served as Assistant Chairman of the Deacon Board and YPWW Instructor, in 1972 the Lord Called Elder Allen to the Gospel Ministry, later Pastor Allen enrolled in the Charles Mason Seminary; and

Whereas Elder Allen was led by God to establish the Sion Temple Church of God In Christ, Chicago, Illinois, the Lord prospered the congregation to purchase it's first new church home and later it's present location at 1800 West 79th Street, Chicago, Illinois; and

Whereas Elder Allen has provided housing in the Englewood Area for those with little or no resources, has fed the hungry, continues to help uplift downtrodden humanity, leads souls to Christ, and continues to be a steadfast role model in the community: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Elder Delmus Albert Allen and the Sion Temple Church Of God In Christ, Chicago, Illinois by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

TRIBUTE TO BEATRICE CILKER
HUBBARD

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Beatrice Cilker Hubbard, a dedicated community leader from California's 14th Congressional District who was recently honored by the Palo Alto Senior Coordinating Council with its Lifetimes of Achievement Award.

Beatrice Cilker Hubbard has been a tireless volunteer leader for youth and seniors for over 50 years. While she cites her family—five children and twelve grandchildren—as her greatest achievement, she has devoted considerable energy to the PTA—serving as its president at Palo Alto's Walter Hays and Jordan

Schools—the Boy Scouts, Junior Red Cross, and the Junior Auxiliary to the former Stanford Children's Hospital. Her work to help save a downtown preschool has left a legacy—the Parents' Cooperative Nursery School. Mrs. Hubbard actively supported her late husband, Wesley "Bud" Hubbard, when he was a Santa Clara County supervisor and chaired the \$1.5 million capital campaign that created today's Senior Center of Palo Alto. Mrs. Hubbard also has served twice on the board of directors of the Senior Coordinating Council of the Palo Alto area and is active with the Senior Center auxiliary.

Mr. Speaker, Beatrice Cilker Hubbard is an outstanding member of our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her on receiving a Lifetimes of Achievement Award.

TRIBUTE TO MSGR. JOHN PATRICK
CARROLL-ABBING

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of John Ricciardelli, a close friend and constituent. Mr. Ricciardelli is the Florida chairman of the National Board of the Boys Towns of Italy as well as its tireless advocate. It is through his commitment that I have become familiar with the Boys Towns of Italy and how I come today to pay tribute to the humanitarian efforts of Msgr. John Patrick Carroll-Abbing. The Monsignor's work has spanned the course of the last half-century and has served to establish and preserve the Boys Towns of Italy.

Born in Dublin, Ireland, Monsignor Carroll-Abbing moved to Rome in 1930 to join the priesthood. Ordained a priest in 1937, he was appointed to Vatican service later that year. It was the Monsignor's subsequent work in World War II, during which he founded many first aid stations and organized a group called Medical Aid, that he first became acquainted with the orphans created by the war. This involvement with distressed World War II civilians led to his involvement with the war's orphans. Touched and amazed by the fortitude of these children, the Monsignor was compelled to work on their behalf. Many of these young orphans aided the Monsignor in his war relief efforts.

The winter of 1944 was marked by food shortages and misery. After seeing the starving boys pressed against the walls for heat, the Monsignor felt a personal responsibility to help them. No existing institution would take the orphans, so the Monsignor established the "Shoeshine" Hotel where he lived with the orphans. The daily work was divided among the residents of the hotel, with each boy having his own responsibilities. Soon enough the group grew too large for the Shoeshine, and the Monsignor was prompted to acquire vacant army barracks outside the city.

In 1945 Monsignor Carroll-Abbing founded his first Boys' Town 45 miles from Rome. The purpose of the Town was simple, to give orphaned or abandoned children a home. The

Boys' Towns were run completely by the children. They shared in the work responsibilities and learned to respect one another. Monsignor Carroll-Abbing raised money worldwide to pay for these life savings Boys' Towns.

The dreams of Monsignor Carroll-Abbing have been realized today with nine Boys' Towns and one Girls' Town in Italy, all run by the Monsignor's international Boys' Towns of Italy—the organization which he established. Orphans in Italy no longer go without homes. Beside the Towns which he established, the Monsignor's organization also donates money, clothes, medical care, furniture, and time to children in need worldwide.

Today, Monsignor Carroll-Abbing's touch is felt around the globe. He has extended his aid across seas and continents. More than 400 refugees from Africa and Asia who suffered due to war, famine, and disaster have found a home in the Monsignor's Boys' Towns. In addition, the Monsignor travels around the world to disaster sights to assist in relief efforts, on each occasion with the help of children.

With the world changing as fast as it has, Monsignor Carroll-Abbing has changed with it. He has worked with children with drug addictions, who have attempted suicide, who are runaways, and who have committed acts of violence. He has an understanding with the Italian courts which allows him to gain custody of children who have been orphaned or are delinquents. His ability to communicate with youths has only been overshadowed by his generosity and kindness.

Monsignor Carroll-Abbing's major contribution to the world has been to give opportunity to a group of forgotten children who would have otherwise lacked it. Msgr. John Patrick Carroll-Abbing has served humanity throughout his life; whether they be orphans, delinquents, or children in need, Monsignor Carroll-Abbing is a man who has touched, changed and saved the lives of thousands of children. For more than 50 years he has dedicated himself to improving the lives of children. Monsignor Carroll-Abbing is a man who should be revered by all, and overlooked by none, as one of the great humanitarians in history.

SALUTE TO ROBERT J. CONNER

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, Robert J. Conner, assistant to the Sergeant at Arms and counsel for a wide range of special projects and studies, is today concluding a long and distinguished career in Washington, DC. Bob has served the office of the Sergeant at Arms well and was an enormous asset to this institution. His character and good sense of judgment have given him a wide circle of admirers among my colleagues.

He also has given selflessly of his own time by being a volunteer lecturer on issues of Government at colleges and universities throughout the United States. The lessons and observations that he has amassed through his years of service with Government, beginning

as a page in the other body, and in the private sector will continue to be made available to the future generations that will serve this Nation.

All of us in this House wish him and his charming wife, Peggy, all the best as they travel the new and exciting roads that lay ahead of them.

TRIBUTE TO REV. WILLIE C. AUSTIN

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Willie C. Austin of the New Israelite Missionary Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Austin commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas The Reverend Willie C. Austin is a native of Cuthbert, Georgia, moving to Chicago in 1953, he matriculated at the Chicago Baptist Institute, Chicago, Illinois earning the Associate Arts degree in 1983 and the Bachelor of Arts degree in Religion, 1985; and Whereas Reverend Austin is a family man and a role model in our community, he is married to the former Miss Jannie Green, they are the proud parents of one son, Gregory and one daughter, LaShaun; and

Whereas Reverend Austin has served the Church his whole life, he was crowned a Deacon in 1960 in the Mount Pleasant Missionary Baptist Church, served as Superintendent of the Junior Department Sunday School, Director of the Junior Church, General Superintendent of the Sunday School for fifteen years, Scout Master, Director of the Baptist Training Union, he responded to the Call to the Gospel Ministry and was Ordained November 21, 1976, following Ordination Reverend Austin served as Assistant Pastor of the Mount Pleasant Missionary Baptist Church, currently he is the Second Vice President of the New Era District, National Baptist Convention, Chicago, Illinois; and

Whereas Reverend Austin was elected Pastor of the New Israelite Missionary Baptist Church, December 1983. Under Reverend Austin's leadership the mortgage to the previous location on South Ashland Avenue was paid off and the present location was obtained, new departments and ministries were initiated: the Missionary Society, Educational Scholarship Committee, Youth Department, a special relationship with four Nursing Homes ministering to the Senior Citizens, sponsoring a Pre-Thanksgiving Dinner for Senior Citizens, a special ministry to a girls home in the community, and Vacation Bible School: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Willie C. Austin and the New Israelite Missionary Baptist Church, Chicago, Illinois, by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO MARY E. LANIGAR

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Mary E. Lanigar, a dedicated community leader from California's 14th Congressional District who was recently honored by the Palo Alto Senior Coordinating Council with its prestigious Lifetime of Achievement Award.

Mary E. Lanigar is a role model for professional women. As one of the first women to become a certified public accountant [CPA] in the country, she served as a pioneer in her field. Ms. Lanigar carved out a career that began as the first woman partner to join Arthur Young and Company in San Francisco. On her retirement in the 1970's, she accepted directorships with several major corporations, including Wells Fargo & Co., Transamerica Corporation, and Castle and Cooke, Inc. Her business acumen also has been put to extensive use in the nonprofit world. Her community work includes serving as director and president of the Children's Health Council, trustee of the Palo Alto Medical Foundation, and the first woman member of the Business Advisory Committee of the Greater Action Center, formerly the Resource Center for Women.

Mr. Speaker, Mary E. Lanigar is an outstanding member of our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her on receiving a Lifetime of Achievement Award.

TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN ARABIC AND JEWISH FRIENDS OF METROPOLITAN DETROIT

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the American Arabic and Jewish Friends of Metropolitan Detroit for sponsoring their eighth annual scholarship dinner. This Sunday, May 22, the group will be hosting its annual dinner to raise funds for college scholarships for high school seniors of Arabic and Jewish descent.

Established in 1981, the friends are a model of cooperation committed to peace and friendship. They are dedicated to promoting greater understanding between the Arab and Jewish communities in southeast Michigan.

Whereas the peace process is taking its first steps in the Middle East, Jewish and Arab-Americans have been walking down the road to peace in Michigan for many years. I commend them for their desire to put aside their differences and focus on our common interests.

It is particularly encouraging to see a joint effort between these communities that promotes education. It is often ignorance that maintains the walls of misunderstanding. However, through their educational efforts, the friends have been building bridges of understanding for more than a decade. The lessons they are teaching should be well heeded by all who believe in peace.

I ask all my colleagues to join me in saluting the American Arabic and Jewish Friends of Metropolitan Detroit. Their contributions to the rich tapestry of American heritage are to be applauded.

A TRIBUTE TO AL REID

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that the primary role models for so many Americans are the glamorous people we see in the mass media. Our heroes come not from the real world, but from television sports shows, music videos, and movie theaters.

Certainly, it is not wrong to have sports or film heroes, but it is unfortunate that so many of us overlook the heroic qualities of those who are not blessed with natural music talent or special athletic ability. There are so many other Americans who have qualities that are worth our recognition and admiration.

One of these citizens is Mr. Albert J. Reid of California.

Mr. Reid is not a sports hero or a movie star. And he certainly won't be making any music videos. But, Al represents what America is all about. He served his country in World War II. He raised a family—a wife, five children, and eight grandchildren. And he has worked hard his entire life.

He began a career in outdoor advertising in 1954, becoming a prominent player in the industry in California. He was instrumental in the implementation of the Highway Beautification Act in California, and championed the cause for fair and legal city sign ordinances, protecting prominent and historical billboards on the San Francisco Skyway and the Sunset Strip in Los Angeles.

For 38 years, Al worked for the same outdoor advertising company. He was the prime legislative representative for the company, and was active in both the Outdoor Advertising Association for America and the California State Outdoor Advertising Association, serving as the latter's president for over a decade. And, quite remarkably, during this 38 years, Al Reid took only 1 sick day.

Al also assisted many nonprofit organizations with donations of time, billboard space, and money. Organizations promoting traffic safety, crime prevention, AIDS awareness, sickle cell anemia awareness, and drunk driving prevention are just a few of the groups that benefited from his assistance.

In addition, Al served as a member of the board of directors of the SCARE Foundation and the Catholic Youth Organization.

Al Reid recently celebrated his 70th birthday. He may not be a movie star or a sports hero, but he has worked hard, played by the rules, and set a good example for others. He is the kind of person who makes America the great country that it is.

TRIBUTE TO PASTOR FITZ
BARCLAY, JR.

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Pastor Fitz Barclay, Jr., of the Morgan Park Pentecostal Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Pastor Barclay commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Pastor Fitz Barclay, Jr., is a native of Chicago, Illinois, the son of Bishop Fitz and Mrs. Geraldine Barclay, he is a graduate of the Paul Lawrence Dunbar High School, and the loving father of three children; and

Whereas Pastor Barclay prepared himself academically, he matriculated in Mexico City, Mexico, in graduate Bilingual Education Studies in 1971-1972, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois, earning the Bachelor of Science degree in English with a Minor in Spanish, Governors State University, Park Forest, Illinois, Master of Arts degree in English and Communications, Trinity College Seminary, Deerfield, Illinois, Master of Divinity Degree; and

Whereas Pastor Barclay has excelled in dual careers for over twenty years, as an English teacher in Thornridge High School, Dolton, Illinois since 1972, he has also taught English and Spanish in Central Y.M.C.A. College, Olive-Harvey College, and Richard Daley College, Chicago, Illinois, in 1978 he was Called to Pastor Morgan Park Pentecostal Church, Chicago, Illinois, host church for the Sixth Annual Men's Midwest Regional Conference, encouraging the "African-American Male;" and

Whereas Pastor Barclay is a Community Leader he is a member of the Morgan Park/Beverly Ministerial Alliance, Board Member of the Evangelical Elementary School, Morgan Park High School-Local School Council, and the State of Illinois Gang Taskforce: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Pastor Fitz Barclay, Jr. by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

TRIBUTE TO H. DONALD
WINBIGLER

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute H. Donald Winbigger, dedicated community leader from California's 14th Congressional District who was recently honored by the Palo Alto Senior Coordinating Council with its Lifetimes of Achievement Award.

H. Donald Winbigger is an exceptional community servant whose commitment to Stanford University began in 1941 and continued into the 1990's. After teaching at Stanford for 5

years, he became university registrar in 1945, coping with the post-war jump from 4,385 to 7,000 students. He was the dean of students for 14 years before serving as academic secretary to the new faculty senate from 1967 until his retirement in 1974. In 1980, he directed President Donald Kennedy's inaugural celebrations, and later served on the Stanford Centennial Committee.

Mr. Winbigger has also served as president of the Palo Alto Kiwanis Club and director and chairman of the YMCA, in addition to working with the Boy Scouts. As a result of his extensive commitment to the YMCA, he was the first recipient of the prestigious YMCA Red Triangle Award. His awards also include the Hall of Achievement Award from his alma mater Monmouth College.

Mr. Speaker, H. Donald Winbigger is an outstanding member of our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him on receiving a Lifetimes of Achievement Award.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JOB CORPS

HON. LYNN SCHENK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Ms. SCHENK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support and applaud the efforts of the Job Corps centers in my State. Job Corps is a Federal program which offers education, job training, basic health care, 24-hour residential supervision, and counseling to our Nation's at-risk youths. The six Job Corps centers in my State of California serve approximately 6,000 disadvantaged young people annually. Every year, 2,300 young women and 2,600 young men get jobs or enroll in higher education after receiving basic education and job training through Job Corps. My State's Job Corps centers train young people in over 50 trades, as well as offering parenting classes and social skills training.

I am pleased to add that there is a highly successfully Job Corps center in the community of Imperial Beach in my district. Founded in 1978, this center boasts an impressive 85-percent placement rate for these at-risk youth in either jobs or educational programs. The 650 students currently enrolled perform services for various nonprofits in the community. Last year it was estimated that San Diego Job Corps donated more than \$10,000 in services and construction in our community.

This year, Job Corps celebrates its 30th anniversary. This Federal program has been operating in California for 29 years and is a great boon to my State for both its economic and social contributions. The program means so much to our at-risk young people who want to turn their lives around and break the cycle of poverty, dependence and lack of education. Job Corps makes them self-sufficient, employed tax-paying citizens. Economically, each Job Corps center offers about 140 jobs for people from the community. Job Corps students, as part of their training, complete over \$22 million in free community service construction projects nationwide each year.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to salute all the students who choose to enter this outstanding

program. I commend the committed Job Corps staff who work so hard. No wonder this program has an almost 30-year track record of success and returns \$1.46 from every dollar invested.

I am so proud of Job Corps in California. I believe we need more Job Corps centers to help more young people face their challenges and become productive citizens. That is why I support the enrichment and long-term expansion of this much-needed program through the Job Corps 50-50 plan, a long-term initiative to enrich existing services and to incrementally expand the program by building 50 new centers to serve 50 percent more poor youth in the next decade.

THE INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO AMEND THE 85/15 RULE
OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, on July 1, thousands of students stand to lose their student financial assistance and be forced to leave school because their post-secondary institution will no longer be eligible to participate in Federal financial assistance programs.

The Department of Education estimates that up to 50 percent of all for-profit trade and technical schools will lose their eligibility because of the 85/15 rule established in the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1992.

The 85/15 rule, which is scheduled to go into effect on July 1 of this year, requires that proprietary institutions obtain no more than 85 percent of their revenues from Federal financial assistance programs in order to retain eligibility for such programs.

The purpose of the 85/15 rule was to assure that proprietary schools were not overly dependent on Federal funds. However, the regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Education require proprietary schools to count student and parent loans as Federal funds, which means that more than 50 percent of these schools will no longer be eligible to participate in Federal student financial assistance programs.

While the Federal Government provides a guarantee for student loans, the loan capital is obtained from private sources. Furthermore, parents and students are required to repay these loans. These loans should not be counted as Federal funds.

Today, I along with 17 colleagues have introduced legislation which will exclude loans from being considered as revenues derived from Federal financial assistance programs for the purposes of calculating whether a school has met the 85/15 rule.

To allow hundreds of trade and technical schools and career colleges to close their doors is inconsistent with our efforts in the recently passed School-to-Work Opportunities Act, which focuses on skill training, and current efforts to expand education and training for individuals on welfare. Proprietary institutions provide valuable training and educational services for those individuals that do not go

onto college and nontraditional students who are already in the workplace, or reentering the work force, and want to gain the skills necessary to get a better job.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and help keep the doors of educational opportunity open to low-income individuals in our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP MELVIN CRAWFORD

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Bishop Melvin Crawford of the Church of the Living God. Attached is a proclamation I issued the Bishop commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Bishop Melvin Crawford was born in Clarksdale, Mississippi, to Leah and Moses Crawford, the youngest of ten children, six boys and four girls, Bishop Crawford and his late wife Overseer Beatrice Crawford were married for over fifty years; and

Whereas Bishop Crawford has always been very industrious, and an entrepreneur, he migrated to Memphis, Tennessee seeking better opportunities at the age of twelve, there he worked for the Humko Packing Company for five years, saving enough money to purchase his mother a home. He served in the United States Army for three years in the one hundred and eighty second Medical Corps, he and Mrs. Crawford saved enough money to start the Crawford Brothers Grocery, the first Black owned business on fifty-ninth and State Street in Chicago, to improve his business skills he attended the Miller's Business College, later he opened a Tastee Freeze which he operated for ten years; and

Whereas Bishop Crawford and his family were the first Blacks to move to the West Englewood Community, from their home they began religious services under the Church of God Pillar and Ground Of The Truth, the Church serves the community through food give away programs, summer youth employment program, Job Training in Construction Rehab for Ex-offenders, and a Senior Citizens Program and more; and

Whereas Bishop Crawford is a Community Leader, he has worked to ease racial tension when the Englewood Community was in a racial transition, he is committed to helping the poor, he is a member of Operation P.U.S.H., The Minister's Alliance, President of the World wide Rainbow Development, and the Senior and Chief Bishop of the Church of the Living God, P.G.O.T.: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States of America wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Bishop Melvin Crawford and his late wife, Overseer Beatrice Crawford, by entering these accomplishments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

HONORING SENIOR CITIZENS COORDINATING COUNCIL OF RIVERBAY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to the Senior Citizens Coordinating Council of Riverbay, which is celebrating its 20th year as sponsor of the Co-op City Multi-Service Center.

As a resident of Co-op City, I have supported and followed the growth of the SCCC over the years. The original concept, conceived in 1973, was to form a group with representatives of the six volunteer-operated senior clubs in Co-op City. Together, they could work toward ensuring the efficient delivery of services to the community. The plan has worked.

The SCCC now sponsors two vital programs serving hundreds of senior citizens in the community. The multiservice center helps the elderly gain access to a range of programs, such as home-delivered meals and community based health care. The Co-op City Nutrition and Recreation Program operates at three sites in Co-op City, and also provides meals to the homebound.

The SCCC is responsible for maintaining a decent quality of life for many senior citizens. It is a difficult mission that requires dedication and caring. I have seen first-hand the positive results of the work put in by the SCCC's administrator, employees and volunteers.

Therefore, I congratulate all the people who have been involved in the success of the SCCC and thank them on behalf of my constituents. I look forward to working with the SCCC for many more years to come.

HONORING LONA BOGGS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and address this House to recognize Mrs. Lona Boggs, a grand American, for her commitment to her family, her community, and her country.

Mrs. Boggs retired some years ago after a long career as a farm wife/homemaker and then out of necessity began a career with and retired from the Charles County Board of Education. She turned 80 in January of this year and is still going strong as a homemaker. Mrs. Boggs is a founding member of the United Methodist Church in La Plata. She enjoys gardening and quilting, which is why I want to bring this lady to your attention. She recently won the grand prize at the Clark Senior Center in La Plata for her entry in the Maryland seniors art competition. Her art is a beautiful hand made quilt with a lonestar pattern. Her work will be displayed in Annapolis on July 8 along with other winners of competitions held around our State.

I congratulate Mrs. Boggs and ask now that the following article be included in the RECORD.

[From the Maryland Independence, May 18, 1994]

A SENIOR STITCH: LA PLATA 80-YEAR-OLD WINS SENIORS' ART CONTEST

(By Debra Zimmerman Murphey)

Lona Boggs is having her 15 minutes of Andy Warhol-predicted fame. And she is 80 years old.

Recently, at a well-attended gathering at the Richard R. Clark Senior Center, Boggs joined the ranks of other county seniors who have been singled out for a prestigious award: the Best in Show winner in a state-sponsored art contest held yearly in each Maryland county and in Baltimore City.

"I called my children," Boggs says almost sheepishly, "and told them I was a celebrity."

And as the now-deceased pop artist Warhol said years ago about everyone experiencing fame at some point in their lives, Boggs' moment in the spotlight has come.

Boggs, who lives in La Plata, decided this year to enter the contest. She submitted her now revered "lonestar" patterned quilt in the competition, which is part of a statewide effort to improve the quality of seniors' lives and focus on their accomplishments. For the past three years, Charles County residents have often entered intricate woodcarvings and contemporary paintings to earn that top award.

Boggs' choice to enter the contest came months ago after she dropped by the Clark center to show its staff the multi-colored quilt she had worked on from April 1993 to January of this year. As a result of that visit, the employees encouraged her to enter the quilt, explaining that this was the first year quilts were being considered as art. "I didn't think it was hard quilt this," Boggs explains. "A lot of people will work on a quilt for two to three years."

But then Tuesday, May 3, came around, and Boggs sat in an all-purpose room at the Clark center for the much-awaited announcement of who had won in the four separate categories (woodcarving, works on paper, works on canvas and quilting) and, lastly, for the Best in Show.

"I said, 'Not me,'" Boggs recalls, her hand moving to her chest the way it had that day after she claimed the No. 1 spot. "I was really shocked."

First-place winners in the divisions were Robert Hale, wood-carving; John Neubauer, works on paper; Cecile Stotesbury, works on canvas; and Boggs for quilting.

Days later, while sitting in a chair where she often works on her quilts, Boggs thinks back to her first taste of locking thread and needle with material. "I was raised in West Virginia and we always had quilts, but they were made for warmth. Our beds were covered with quilts my mother made. . . . The women would get together and have quilting bees. They would go from neighbor's house to neighbor's house and quilt all day."

She adds: "As a girl, I had done a little quilting, but then I got married and had children and didn't have the time."

More than a half of a century later, Boggs has kept that connection to family as part of her quilting, a hobby she pursued after retiring in 1980 from the board of education. Today, she is working on her 13th quilt (for a grandchild), with others—with the exception of the prize quilt—having gone to her children and grandchildren. Boggs says she is not interested in the hefty, more-than-\$1,000 prices her quilts could bring.

Kneeling down, Boggs traces her hands across the crisp cloth, and the precise stitching, to explain the work that went into the

quilt. The more than 300 pieces are sewn together, each angled corner becoming part of the cover. Another quilt, the one Boggs works on now, is called applique (the pieces are sewn onto a piece of cloth and their edges mask the stitches), and Boggs uses it to explain the way her quilting is exacted.

On nights, when she was working on the winning quilt, she would spend hours sewing—but never with the thought of winning any award. "I kind of thought I might win for the quilts (category)," she admits reluctantly. "But not overall. In my life, in terms of winning, I have never had anything that compares to this."

She pauses, then smiles and says: "Just being proud of the quilt means the most."

But Boggs is not only interested in quilting. A widow, she travels extensively and has visited most of the United States as well as England and several Scandinavian countries. Her favorite remains picturesque Wales.

Her other activities include vegetable gardening, a weekly ceramics class she takes at the senior center, membership in the 2-N-1 seniors' organization and the Patchworkers' Quilt Club, church activities, housework, visiting with friends and shopping at the mall.

Boggs is upfront about her husband's death 17 years ago, explaining that several years after he suffered a stroke when he was 56, the family sold their 120-acre farm in St. Mary's County and later settled in La Plata. "The doctor talked to me and said, 'You just can't depend on your children. They have their lives and you have to live yours,'" she remembers.

So, Boggs continued working and retired when she was 65. Although she has journeyed beyond the county's borders, it is Charles County that has earned her devotion. "My family moved from West Virginia to Southern Maryland in 1940. We settled in St. Mary's County for one year and then moved to Charles County and I lived there until 1950, when we bought the farm and moved to St. Mary's County," Boggs says.

In 1968, Boggs and her husband moved back to Charles County and made La Plata their home. "I like this area because I like the people," she says. She adds that La Plata's small-town environment, family members who have stayed in Charles County, and her long-time affiliation with a county-based Methodist church are the prevailing reasons for her staying here.

Boggs' honors for earning the award include a luncheon in July for all the Best in Show winners and a weekend getaway. But it is the joy she gets from looking at the swirl of peach, dark blue, mauve, medium blue and green bundle of cloth that has meant the most. "I believe it's the prettiest quilt I've made," she says before adding that she will keep this one.

"Quilting is relaxing. It's peaceful to sit down with something in my hands to work on," says Boggs. "It's something that you create and it's an art that has been forgotten for so long. . . . I don't think about selling them. I just want my children to have something that I made."

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP ARTHUR M. BRAZIER

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the

outstanding work done by a great leader in my Congressional District, Bishop Arthur M. Brazier, Episcopal leader of the Sixth Episcopal District of Illinois of the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World. Attached is a proclamation I issued Bishop Brazier commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Bishop Arthur M. Brazier is a native of Chicago, Illinois, he matriculated at Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Illinois, receiving several Honorary Degrees, the Doctor of Divinity Degree, William Holmes College, Doctor of Humane Letters, North Park College, Doctor of Laws, Monrovia College—Industrial Institute of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rockefeller Public Service Award—Princeton University; he served his country in the United States Army, three years and two months during World War II with duty in China, Burma, and the India Theater of Operations, decorated with the Good Conduct Medal, and two Battle Stars for Central and Northern Burma Campaigns; and

Whereas Bishop Brazier is a community leader, a man blessed with many gifts and talents, he was the first president of the prominent Woodlawn Organization, presently he serves as a Chicago Housing Authority Commissioner, he is one of four critical advisors to the famous Hanna-Barbera Productions, Inc. for the award winning children's videotapes, "The Greatest Adventure: Stories From the Bible," he also speaks French fluently; and

Whereas Bishop Brazier was elected to the office of Bishop in 1976, he is the Episcopal leader of the 6th Episcopal District of Illinois of the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, he is a Pastor/Scholar serving as an instructor at North Park College and Theological Seminary for two years in Church and Community, published several articles, an author, a lecturer at the University of Chicago Law School, North Western University Law School, Harvard University, Antioch College, and New York School of Social Work; and

Whereas Bishop Brazier was called to the pulpit of the Apostolic Church of God in May of 1960, under his pastoral leadership the congregation grew from 70 to over 9,000 parishioners, the congregation outgrew its facilities twice, constructing a new facility at 6303 S. Kenwood, again God Blessed and the increase came and a new church seating more than 3000 at a cost of \$6 million dollars was constructed, the Church's "Saving Grace Ministries," is aired on Channel 26 in Chicago, and Channel 55 in Milwaukee, seen in Indiana and Michigan, and a Bible Teaching hour on radio station WYCA, a book store and many other ministries to help people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Bishop Arthur M. Brazier by entering these accomplishments into Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

NELSON MANDELA

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, an article about Nelson Mandela written by Richard Cohen for

the Washington Post on May 12, 1994, describes the unique and remarkable man who has emerged from decades in prison to become the first President of a unified South Africa.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following article about Nelson R. Mandela.

[From the Washington Post, May 12, 1994]

THE WONDERFUL MYSTERY OF MANDELA

(By Richard Cohen)

Albert Einstein's brain remains in the possession of Dr. Thomas Harvey of Lawrence, Kan., who has over the years peered into it to discover the secret of genius. He has learned nothing. But if, as Alexander Pope wrote, the proper study of mankind is man, let us study the living Nelson Mandela. He is, as the gentle Einstein himself would have acknowledged, an even greater miracle. Nothing accounts for the man except the man himself.

Over the course of the last several weeks, I would find myself pausing in my work to ponder the mystery of Mandela. On occasion, I would sit in the car, not going into the house until this or that report from South Africa had concluded. Always the voice of Mandela urged reconciliation: no retribution or vengeance, inclusion instead of exclusion, love instead of hate. Why?

Mandela humbles psychology. Where in his childhood do we find the clues to his character? He was raised in a polygamous household, four wives, of which his mother was the third. His father died when he was 12. He loved the stunningly beautiful Winnie, divorcing his first wife to marry her, but a life on the run and, later, in jail meant he saw her seldom. Daily, in jail, he would dust her photo, and it was 20 years before prison authorities allowed them to embrace. When, finally, they separated, he said, "My love for her remains undiminished."

He lived underground and on the run and paced a cell on Robben Island, South Africa's Alcatraz. He was treated like dirt, but he came out of prison with his immeasurable dignity intact. He said prison "matured" him, but nearly three decades earlier, at his trial in 1964, he uttered words remarkably similar to those we've heard recently: "I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society." He was sentenced to prison for the rest of his life. He was 44 when he went in, 71 when he got out.

Maybe Primo Levi could have explained Mandela. The one-time Italian chemist, a Jew, went through Auschwitz, but wrote about his experience without bitterness. Levi extolled work, the occupation of the hands and the mind, raising vocation to virtually metaphysical heights. In the end, it seemed he couldn't escape Auschwitz after all. He killed himself in 1987, but if he turned bitter and angry he never showed it—not in his writing anyway.

Mandela has that Levi quality—and then some. His lack of rancor is downright dumbfounding. In an age of strutting, vengeance-seeking political leaders, he is an anomaly. Never mind 27 years in jail. Never mind the time robbed from fatherhood and marriage—bedtime stories, and bed, the mundane pleasures that are the condiments of life. Like all black South Africans, he suffered on account of his skin. As good as any man, better in fact than most, he was treated little better than an animal. The essence of apartheid wasn't segregation, it was a forced mortification, an incessant humiliation by the state. There is ample reason for anger here.

I was in South Africa once. Mandela was still in jail. I stayed a week and never went back. I never wanted to. That gorgeous country, so spectacular in its natural beauty, seemed to me a dismal place, a vast jail where all the nonwhites were inmates. I remember asking cabdriver after cabdriver to take me to the station where the trains from Soweto came in. None of them knew the place. Someday they would, I thought. The paycheck was surely coming. Mandela may yet prove me wrong.

Mandela refutes an entire historical theory. There are those who believe that no single person is of historical importance. Movements—social, economic, religious—are the engines of change. For the most part I believe that. It is not Ronald Reagan who brought down the Soviet Union but the illogic of communism. The late philosopher Sidney Hook argued otherwise. He said here and there were great men who on their own changed history.

Mandela vindicates Hook. With the self-discipline of a biblical martyr, with the force of his own personality, with a keen appreciation that evil is a useless term when applied to a whole people, with all of that and something else, Mandela has so far held together a nation that is not really a nation at all. It is, instead, a place with a name. Its problems are immense—ethnic tribalism, racial tribalism, economic tribalism and, of course, the core tribalism of individual political egos. In the end, South Africa may well go the way of Africa. If it does not, Mandela will be the reason.

At his inauguration, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was characteristically embracing. He did not hail the victory of one race or ideology over another but instead proclaimed his triumph as "a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity." Here again, he was being inclusive, inviting everyone to savor a truly marvelous historical moment. Mandela rebukes most of us. As with Einstein's brain, it would be folly to examine the cause of Mandela's greatness. Maybe, as he would probably prefer, we would be better off studying another question: Why can't more of us be like him?

THE WAR ON DRUGS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration is apparently in full retreat in the war on drugs. In a Washington Post op-ed article today, May 20, 1994, Lally Weymouth notes that the administration has permitted cuts in the budget of drug czar Lee Brown, the State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics Matters [INM], and the Drug Enforcement Agency. In addition the administration is reportedly no longer sharing real-time, i.e., contemporaneous, intelligence with Peru and other Latin American countries to help interdict planes carrying illicit drugs.

We have also learned that the House Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee has just cut the State Department INM budget by one-third again for fiscal year 1995. The United States must be able to fight the traffickers and producers overseas before unlimited supplies of cheap and high quality drugs reach our streets, schools, and workplaces. These

budget cuts will hinder and harm our Nation's efforts in our drug war. Obviously there is a void in Presidential leadership on fighting drugs.

Illicit drugs affect our crime rate, health care costs, worker productivity, and the very future of many of our Nation's youth here at home. By neglecting the battle against drugs overseas, our domestic problems will surely worsen.

Mr. Speaker, I request that Ms. Weymouth's op-ed be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

THE DRUG WAR: ANOTHER RETREAT

One argument used by Randall Robinson in calling for a U.S. invasion of Haiti—an idea popular among some Clintonites—is that Haitian military officials are involved in drug trafficking.

But if the administration wants to cut down the flow of drugs to this country, it can do better than invade Haiti. Indeed, Haiti's a virtual nonplayer in the drug wars. The real damage is being done elsewhere.

It's already well known, for example, that the administration has slashed the budget of drug czar Lee Brown. The White House has also acquiesced in cuts in the State Department's bureau for international narcotics, has made deep personnel reductions in the Drug Enforcement Agency and has reduced the Defense Department's drug budget—all of which casts a measure of doubt on the Clinton team's commitment to the war on drugs.

What isn't known is that the administration is also in the process of phasing out a key drug interdiction program that has succeeded in preventing tons of cocaine from reaching America's streets.

During the Bush administration and indeed until recently, Washington shared "real-time" (i.e. contemporaneous) intelligence with Peru, Colombia, Mexico, Bolivia and Guatemala, in an effort to allow those countries to force down drug-carrying aircraft so their illicit cargoes could be seized. The program also allowed the United States and its Latin American allies to track planes loaded with drugs as they flew north from Colombia. The goal was to apprehend traffickers at transit zones in Mexico, the Caribbean and Guatemala, to seize the planes and to confiscate their cargoes. In addition, American AWACs and ships tracked the drug-trafficking planes on their return to Colombia, so they could be seized upon landing. Meanwhile, Washington developed sophisticated techniques to allow U.S. authorities to actually pick up drugs when planes dropped them—either in the Caribbean or in southern Mexico.

A key component of the war on drugs involved persuading Peru to take control of its own air space. This was deemed essential, since 70 percent of the cocaine that comes to the United States originates in Peru. From Peru, the pre-processed cocaine (two-thirds of the world's supply) is moved, primarily by small aircraft, to Colombia, where it is processed and then shipped abroad—mostly to America.

But on May 1, the United States stopped sharing "real-time" intelligence with Peru and other Latin American countries, bringing the drug interdiction program to an abrupt end. Administration lawyers—with Defense Department attorneys in the lead—explained that a 1985 amendment to the 1948 Chicago airline convention forbids the United States from sharing intelligence with a country that might use it to forcibly shoot down civil aircraft.

Clinton administration lawyers have elected to read the amendment to include the entire spectrum of nonmilitary aircraft, even the small civil aircraft used by drug traffickers in illegal flights over foreign air space.

Former Bush and Reagan administration officials regard the Clinton team's reading of the 1985 amendment as overbroad in the extreme. They believed there was no problem so long as U.S. personnel were not knowingly involved in a decision taken by a host country to shoot down a plane.

Moreover, a high-ranking Bush administration official notes that "the U.S. has the ability to be certain that what we give . . . foreign host countries . . . is a trafficker aircraft." There are ways to identify drug trafficking aircraft, adds a former DEA official.

As things stand, there's a major inter-agency fight underway in Washington, with State Department officials fighting to preserve the interdiction program while both the military Joint Chiefs and the Department of Defense staunchly oppose doing so.

Lacking "real-time" intelligence from the United States, there's no way for Peru or Colombia to know where a drug-filled aircraft is flying or has landed. If these countries can't force a drug trafficker plane to land, the result will be an inability to prevent the movement of massive amounts of pre-processed cocaine from Peru to Colombia. In the end, more cocaine will enter the United States.

"If a substance from a foreign country was coming into the U.S. and causing young white males to kill each other, we'd take whatever measures would be necessary to stop it," says John P. Walters, who was deputy director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy during the Bush administration. But Walters points out that most drugs go to inner cities.

Race is often employed far too easily to explain unwelcome policies. But in the case at hand, it may well be that Walters has a point.

TRIBUTE TO REV. EDWARD CLARK

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, The Reverend Edward Clark of the Good Hope Missionary Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued the Reverend commending him for his good work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas The Reverend Edward Clark was born in Yazoo, Mississippi, in Yazoo County, the son of John and Annie Clark, he is a family man celebrating thirty-four years of Holy Matrimony to his wonderful bride, Bernice Horton; and

Whereas Reverend Clark accepted Jesus Christ at the age of twelve, he joined the Good Hope Church in Tchula, Mississippi, in Holmes County, at the age of fifteen he was a Sunday School Teacher, from the age of sixteen through eighteen he served as the Sunday School Superintendent, upon moving to Chicago, Illinois in 1959 he united with the St. Paul Baptist Church, under the pastorate of The Reverend J.J. Taylor, where he served in the choir and on the Deacon Board; and

Whereas Reverend Clark matriculated four years of Seminary 1974-1977 at the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Illinois, in August 1979 he organized the Good Hope Missionary Baptist Church, Chicago, Illinois; and

Whereas Reverend Clark has led the congregation to acquire its present church and educational building, and reaching out to the community through giving food and clothing to the needy, scholarship foundation for needy high school graduates, Adopt-A-School Program, William Henton Elementary School, and a Christian Education program for all ages, Reverend Clark is a shepherd, a community leader, a business man, and a true role model in our community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of the Reverend Edward Clark and the Good Hope Missionary Baptist Church, by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues an editorial by Mark Helprin that appeared in the March 25 edition of the Wall Street Journal. The article discusses the many scandals that continue to plague President Bill Clinton.

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

(By Mark Helprin)

Now that the bloom is off the rose, the White House oracles are thumping their naked tails in unison to protest that Whitewater is political. Surely they deserve the Nobel Prize for the discovery that political scandals have a political component, and if they continue their researches perhaps they will also learn that the measure of a scandal is not the material of scandal itself but the political dynamic of which the unfolding scenario is but an expression.

Though liberals hallucinate much about Watergate, Richard Nixon was forced to resign because he was the first American president to lose a war. The rest was merely the instrument of the underlying forces, a shadow play. By the same token, Iran-Contra was a result of the complete isolation of Republican political fortunes in the executive, an island in a tide of Democratic power that threatened to wash over it.

The corruption of Whitewater are like the fruit of a richly bearing tree, and it seems that every day a new dead hand rises from a misty Arkansas lake, but they are not the true measure of Whitewater. Whitewater flourishes only because the Clinton administration is condemned to rest in a politically short-sheeted bed of its own making.

What a bad idea to begin a messianic presidency with only 43% of the popular vote: less than polled by Wilkie, Dewey, Stevenson, Nixon, Ford and Dukakis when they lost. And of that 43% many were unaware of Hillary hiding in the bushes to the left of the candidate, like the 900-pound boyfriend of a voluptuous girl hitchhiker. As soon as Hillary got into the car, she bumped out all but the president's core constituency, the 25% to 30% who will be with him to the end.

You would think that with such a narrow base the White House "Hillarys" (highly inexperienced left-liberal academic righteous yuppies) would have trodden carefully. But they did not, for their abiding faith in the power of their own intelligence to manage the unmanageable amounts to nothing more than abject stupidity, and they acted accordingly. No president in living memory has exulted in his victory with the same immodesty, the immediate punishment for this being that the early Clinton administration came to resemble a science fiction character who ages 50 years in less than a minute.

They were blinded to their limitations by the slavish obedience of a press that, tempting the fates, portrayed the Clintons as saviors, saints, and divine beings, literally with angel's wings. And though flackery is just a rubber band—the more you stretch it out, the harder it snaps back—it did the impossible. It quintupled the arrogance of the most arrogant people in America, a triumphalist coterie of graduate students who accord to the hard left the same uneasy respect that most people reserve for the clergy, and grow teary-eyed over bats, squirrels and caribou as with barely concealable pleasure they sacrifice whole regions of rednecks.

This is not merely the arrogance of victory and of youth, but of lawyers. Lawyers, like undertakers, meddle decisively in everyone's business, but only after it fails. Most are redeemed by understanding that their power comes from this peculiar circumstance, but Clintilians seem to think it comes from a Christ-like glow within themselves. Is it surprising that they believe their first task is to heal the sick? And that to do so they need only redesign the country after they have given it "meaning," banished its greed, and put it on the information superhighway to lap-top heaven? They are the missionaries, and we are the Hottentots.

Not everyone in this group is as callow as the president's media director, who told the Journal last year of his plans for "BC-TV," Bill Clinton, on TV, 24 hours a day. And not everyone is a networked crony or a token Zoe or a chicken tycoon, all put in place (if not yet confirmed) in the most incompetent explosion of patronage since Caligula appointed his horse.

For at least half a dozen grown-ups have agreed to help Bill Clinton, mostly eminent retreads who in their days of glory were Carter's Little Liver Pills, and who, even now, after all these years, still move about on little marshmallow feet—Les Aspin, impotent even at his own specialty of gutting the military; Warren Christopher, breaking into every foreign garden and running away when the dog barks; David Gergen, hand welded to the ejection lever; Donna Shalala, praying that the next state dinner she won't be seated next to George Hamilton; Lloyd Cutler, happy but worried, as if Neil Diamond had been asked to conduct the Berlin Philharmonic.

Even the grown-ups cannot save Bill Clinton from himself, if only because they cannot have any idea of how to carry the quicksilver from the flames. Granted, in questions of sincerity the president is perpetually condemned to be upstaged by his vice president, though for the country's sake let us hope that Al Gore is not as sincere as he appears to be, for with sincerity like his, who needs fraud? Fraud is what Whitewater, and the administration, are all about: fraud—pious, tawdry, financial, sexual, political, plain, simple and habitual.

Fraud. Somewhere between the core of the left and the 43% plurality that made Bill

Clinton commander in chief are the American voters who thought they were supporting a "New Democrat" and wound up instead with slightly more buttoned up version of the Village People. Boris Yeltsin, who ought to know whereof he speaks, calls Bill Clinton a "socialist," and General Jaruzelski, the former military dictator of Poland, looking more than ever like one of the three blind mice, says that he still retains the values of the left and that, "Actually, in Clinton's program I see elements I like a lot."

Fraud. Thomas Mann of the Brookings Institution states that "We would be condemning him if he didn't pull back [from his campaign promises], because he would be an irresponsible president." That is, the president had to lie to you for your own good. The president lies responsibly. Not only does he remain morally superior when he lies, his lying actually makes him morally superior. This goes beyond the normal corruptions of American politics onto the airless and unfamiliar plains of totalitarianism.

Fraud. In a wonderful reversal of Boss Tweed's immense public outlays for "Brooms, etc.," the president tells the New York Times that he does not want a congressional inquiry into Whitewater because "it would not be worth the money it would cost." He doesn't want a congressional inquiry into Whitewater, because he wants to save money. Does the president think he leads a nation of idiots? The answer is yes, but he is just cautious enough to speak indirectly, when, of his wife, he says: "If the rest of the people in this country—if everybody in this country had a character as strong as hers, we wouldn't have half the problems we've got today."

These are not the words of Louis XVI, Juan Peron, or Nicolae Ceausescu, but of the president of the United States defending his overbearing wife by insulting the rest of the country. Had a Republican president said this, he would have been put in the ice cream case within minutes. Nor has any president of sound mind and body ever had the temerity to install the first lady in a virtual copresidency in which she stalks about the country giving speeches, appears before Congress, supervises at least one cabinet department, and is the chief of his (her?) administration's most ambitious initiative. Though in Whitewater mode it is to the Clinton's advantage to dismiss this with offended innocence, they and their supporters have been trumpeting it for more than a year.

The president has reinvented government, and the United States of America now has not one chief executive, but one and a half. This rather profound change is not the result of a constitutional amendment or even informed debate. It just happened. It has embarrassed Congress and escaped the condemnation of an anesthetized press. It is the solid and identifiable core of an otherwise mercurial cloud of hubris, arrogance and petty corruption. It is the ultimate expression of the nature of this presidency, in which the rules exist only for everyone else, because the work of the elect in remaking the world is too important to fetter with laws and truth.

Were it not for the fact that the president's own party dominates Congress, the press, the universities, public education, Hollywood, publishing, local and state government, the unions, and bureaucracies everywhere, the assumption by Hillary Rodham Clinton of the powers of an office to which she did not accede would be a constitutional crisis. It should be a constitutional crisis. But it is not. It is, instead, sublimated in

scandal. It is, instead, the driving force in the conflict of which Whitewater is but the instrument, the mere expression, and the shadow play.

JACQUELINE KENNEDY ONASSIS

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my condolences on the death of an extraordinary American, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis.

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis had a special place in the hearts of Rhode Islanders. Her youthful summers in Newport, her joyous wedding at St. Mary's Church, all of these affiliations with Rhode Island gave us a particular pride. This pride grew with each passing year as we saw her claim an equally special place in the hearts of all the world.

For those of us who grew up in the exciting days of the New Frontier, she will always be part of our consciousness. Along with President Kennedy, she brought a special energy and style to the national scene. In those heady days, with two youthful vigorous and accomplished residents of the White House, we felt that anything was possible.

Jacqueline Kennedy brought to the White House a sophistication and charm that endeared her to everyday Americans and world leaders alike. President Kennedy remarked after his historic trip to France that he would be remembered simply as the man who brought Jackie Kennedy to Paris.

She radiated a special beauty and serenity that captivated us all. I remember, as a young boy, watching her televised tour of the White House. I was enthralled with her evocation of our history. She conveyed not only the importance of the White House as a symbol of our political heritage and her commitment to recognizing American arts; she also made us feel at home in her home and the home of her family.

When one stops and considers her life, we are struck with myriad images. I recall her interview with President Kennedy on Ed Morrow's "Person to Person." She was a young woman whose soft-spoken grace and obvious love for her husband provided a spark of magic in the otherwise dreary routine of politics. I recall the extraordinary evening in the White House when she hosted Robert Frost, Igor Stravinsky, and Pablo Casals. She and her husband made the arts and culture fashionable not just in the salons of the privileged but throughout the land.

Sadly, it was the tragic death of President Kennedy that transformed her into a historic figure of courage and strength whose example calmed and reassured a grieving nation. No one can forget her quiet dignity as she endured the unendurable.

Her life after the White House was full of accomplishment. She remained to her last day an image of grace and elegance. We mourn her passing and express our sincerest condolences to her family.

TRIBUTE TO REV. HAROLD ADAM
ARRINGTON

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Harold Adam Arrington of the Bethel Gospel Tabernacle Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Arrington commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas The Reverend Harold Adam Arrington is a native of Chicago, Illinois, a graduate of Roosevelt University, he is the esteemed Founder and Pastor of the Bethel Gospel Tabernacle Church, Harvey, Illinois, serving as a pastor for over thirty-four years; and

Whereas Reverend Arrington is a pioneer in Christian Radio and Television, creating the first Christian Television program in 1970 entitled "Impact," emanating from WICU-TV Channel 26 in Chicago, Illinois, he has broadcasted continuously over the radio airways for the past eighteen years; and

Whereas Reverend Arrington is the Founder of "Page One" Ministries, providing housing and rehabilitation for men who want to overcome drugs, crime, and other problems, Bethel Gospel Tabernacle feeds the poor three meals a day, every day of the year; and

Whereas, Reverend Arrington is a family man, he is married to Barbara Arrington, celebrating thirty-nine years of holy matrimony, they have been blessed with nine children and six grandchildren, six of Reverend and Mrs. Arrington's children are college graduates, Reverend Arrington is a visionary, a builder, a humanitarian, a Gospel Preacher, a community leader, and a true living role model in our community: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Harold Adam Arrington, and the Bethel Gospel Tabernacle Church by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

TRIBUTE TO REV. EUGENE
CHERRY

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Rev. Eugene Cherry of the Christian Youth Missionary Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued the Reverend commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Eugene Cherry was born in Shelby, Mississippi, reared in Chicago in the Church, matriculating in the

Chicago Public Schools graduating from Marshall High and receiving his theological education from the Chicago Baptist Institute, and

Whereas Reverend Cherry has served faithfully four years as the Assistant Pastor of the Christian Youth Missionary Baptist Church under the pastoral leadership of the Founder The Reverend Isaiah Clayton, Sr., in 1979 Reverend Cherry was elected Pastor of Christian Youth, and

Whereas the church has prospered under the pastoral leadership of Reverend Cherry increasing the church membership to over six hundred, expanding the church parking, remodeled the church facilities, purchased vans and buses for the evangelistic outreach ministry, and

Whereas Reverend Cherry has served as Moderator of the Chicago Southside District of the National Baptist Convention, a Board Member of the Chicago Baptist Institute, a churchman, a humanitarian, and believes in ministry to the total person: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Eugene Cherry by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and archives of the one hundred and third Congress.

A MAGNET TRIANGLE FOR
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, most congressional offices generally divide their work into two areas, constituent case-work and legislative services. But there is an additional dimension which my office provides to the people of western North Carolina: the utilization of congressional office resources to enhance regional economic development.

As part of our third dimension outreach approach to operating the congressional office, nonpartisan priority councils were created in each of the 11th Congressional District's 16 counties. These councils were comprised of more than 500 western North Carolina citizens from a diversity of backgrounds. The priority councils consisted of elected officials, economic development officers, chamber of commerce executives, small businessowners, farmers, and Federal officials. Together, they helped identify regional development projects that can be expedited with Federal assistance.

I am proposing one component of our plan to create more jobs in the region and augment the western North Carolina economy.

While the focus of this proposal is to increase jobs tied primarily to tourism, there are additional benefits to this approach. Tourism can be the catalyst for economic development in other sectors of the economy by bringing in visitors who then open or expand business or industry in the area.

Competition for tourism dollars is increasing. Gatlinburg, TN, has recently added 6 new attractions, Myrtle Beach, SC, has added 16 new attractions, and Chattanooga, TN, is opening a multimillion-dollar aquarium.

We know that Tennessee earns \$15 to North Carolina's \$1 in tourism-generated in-

come because it capitalizes on the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Gatlinburg, Cades Cove, and many other park facilities on the Tennessee side are responsible for much of their State's economic growth. Tennessee uses the park as an engine to drive economic growth. North Carolina has not had the capital investment to attract additional tourism revenue.

We are blessed with the most beautiful region in the world, but while more than 14 million visitors per year come into western North Carolina on the Blue Ridge Parkway, many of them do not consider us a destination, nor do they spend sufficient time in our region to boost the local economy.

On average, each visitor on the Blue Ridge Parkway spends only a fraction of a day with us. The majority pass through for other destinations.

Clearly, our region's goal must be to entice more of these visitors to stay longer. Currently, most of our local and State efforts are directed to that end, but they need to be supplemented and coordinated.

The triangle magnet plan is designed to augment local and State efforts to attract and keep more tourism dollars by developing Federal resources in the area.

We have three principal Federal assets in the region: the Blue Ridge Parkway; more than 1 million acres of U.S. Forest Service lands, and the majority of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park's land area.

We understand the need to construct the Blue Ridge Parkway Headquarters outside of Asheville in Buncombe County. The Priority Councils of Buncombe, Transylvania, and Jackson counties recommended it, the Blue Ridge Parkway Council and Superintendent of the Blue Ridge Parkway have requested it, and land was acquired for it by Congress in 1986.

I recommend we expand the plan from only basic headquarters building, to a headquarters and visitor's center that will present the assets of our region, possible through an IMAX Cinema presentation of the attractions in each county.

The Blue Ridge Parkway and Visitor's Center then becomes a magnet for our region.

For some time, I have been working with the U.S. Forest Service and the Cradle of Forestry in America Interpretive Association to augment the present plan in a modest way. I recommend that we expand our activities and re-visit the original 1968 Cradle plan that included utilization of the 8,000 acres of forest used by Gifford Pinchot in his pioneering forestry studies nearly 100 years ago.

The original Cradle plan called for an expenditure of \$8.7 million. That has been increased to \$12,000,000 to adjust for inflation. Our goal is to create a world-class education exhibit that teaches the wise use of our natural resources and interprets the history of modern resource management in the region, going back to the founding of modern silviculture by Mr. Pinchot.

The expansion of the Cradle of Forestry increases its draw as a magnet for the area.

The third leg of the Magnet Triangle is to move the Oconoluftee Visitor Center in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park to the front burner. This center will focus on the rich

heritage of our families and the communities they built. It will be combined with other park activities and improvements.

This center was promised by the Federal Government to our people nearly 60 years ago when the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was established.

It is our objective to see that the three legs of this Magnet Triangle are developed in such a way that each serves as a window on the entire region. Each of these projects are unique, creating a desire for visitors to see the others, as well as the dozens of other attractions in Western North Carolina.

The objective of this Magnet Triangle is to, over the next 5 years, help double the economic benefits of tourism to the region, and increase the present \$1 billion in tourism business to more than \$2 billion by the turn of the century. This ambitious goal can be accomplished by increasing the average stay of the present 14 million visitors by 1 day, enticing one-third of those 14 million visitors to stay an additional 2½ days, or by doubling the present number of visitors.

Success will require a little bit of each.

We currently have \$1 billion in annual tourism revenue in western North Carolina. If all tourism revenue in western North Carolina came from Parkway travelers, the average stay of each tourist would be the equivalent of only eight-tenths of 1 day. We know the average stay is actually much less.

A North Carolina State University study shows that if tourism dollars are doubled, related tourism job growth will increase between 30 to 50 percent. Doubled tourist dollars will increase the present 22,730 tourism jobs to more than 33,000 based on a 40 percent job gain. These 10,000 new jobs for the region may be supplemented by other jobs in manufacturing if longer stays by visitors inspire them to make business investments in the region. It has been said that tourism is the ambassador of economic development. There is much more at stake here than tourism.

Creating 10,000 new jobs in western North Carolina will take the continued support and participation of many community and business leaders across the region. The plan calls for some \$50,000,000 in Federal appropriated improvements to the three magnets.

Parkway Headquarters and Visitor Center	\$14,102,000
Cradle of Forestry	12,000,000
Oconoluftee Visitor Center	11,178,000
Facility Expansion and Upgrading	12,720,000

This plan is possible. In 1991, I proposed a 10-year \$50,000,000 plan for the Veterans Administration Medical Center at Oteen is moving on schedule with the first phase, a 120-bed nursing center, now under construction. And we saved the jobs at the Climatic Data Center in Asheville by winning approval of some \$30,000,000 for construction of the new Federal building which is nearing completion. The building is expected to open this summer.

We are committed to the Magnet Triangle goal and are dedicated to accomplishing it on a regional basis, with the effort and cooperation of everyone on the region.

CONGRESSIONAL FIELD HEARING ON CRIME

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to report to my colleagues on a special congressional field hearing that took place in Raleigh, NC, on April 11, 1994.

The field hearing was conducted under the auspices of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, Judiciary and Related Agencies and focused on the topics of crime, crime prevention and law enforcement. I am grateful to Chairman NEAL SMITH for authorizing the hearing and to my colleague and fellow-member of the subcommittee, JIM MORAN, for traveling to North Carolina to help conduct the hearing.

Representative MORAN and I received testimony from three panels of expert witnesses on the topics of youth and crime, law enforcement, and innovations. In addition to the panels of experts, North Carolina Governor Jim Hunt and North Carolina Attorney General Mike Easley appeared as independent witnesses.

The most riveting testimony of the day came from the four teenagers who opened the hearing, two from local high schools and two from a State detention center.

Jason Otey of Garner High School and Kathy Oates of Millbrook High School were members of a teenage focus group constituted after a tragic shooting at one of my district's high schools. They told of the troubling level of violence in our schools and of the alarming number of young people coming to school or school activities with weapons. They reported favorably on having police officers accessible in the schools and on peer mediation programs where students are trained to help other students resolve conflicts without violence.

Two other teenagers talked to the subcommittee only as Kwame and Israel, because they and their parents had given informed consent to come from juvenile detention and give us the view of youth in trouble with the law. Brought to our hearing by juvenile correction officers in leg shackles, these two articulate young men gave compelling testimony that was difficult for the adult witnesses that followed to match.

Kwame silenced the audience in describing the constancy and easy availability of drugs, weapons, and opportunities to commit crime on the street and the lack of competing positive influences. "It's easier to get a gun than to get a tutor," he said.

You are bumping right into [criminal activity]; it is in your face every time you walk out the door. But there is not a job in your face [or] a tutor in your face to say let me help you in your school * * *. There is a person that says let me sell you this gun, let me give you this crack, let's go smoke some blanks * * *. there is a way out, but it is a struggle. You have to struggle a lot harder for the way out than for the way in [to trouble]. So I just chose the way in.

After the teenagers had concluded part I of the panel on children and crime, we heard

from several expert witnesses: Dr. Mike Durfee, the founder and medical director of Wake Teen Medical Services, who provides medical and counseling services to many teenagers in juvenile detention, spoke of the need to emphasize prevention programs. Dr. Durfee had also participated in a health care forum I hosted in January, and he cited statistics about juvenile detention from the 1980's indicating that 87 percent of youngsters in juvenile detention had health care problems, and in many cases, two to three health care problems.

Reggie Flythe, a teacher and counselor at East Cary Middle School, who works with school violence reduction programs, talked about the problems of alcohol and drug abuse, teen pregnancy, suicide, rape, robbery, and assaults facing many teachers today in rural, suburban and urban settings. He pointed out the successes of student peer mediation program he has worked with in reducing in-school suspension numbers and defusing volatile situations.

Flo Stein, assistant chief for substance abuse programs of the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services, described the various ways children are affected by drug abuse, starting before birth, and the subsequent link to crime by youths. She also emphasized the importance of State and local agencies involved with children communicating and working together.

Sheila Sholes-Ross, director of comprehensive adolescent health services at the University of North Carolina Center for Early Adolescence, who provides technical assistance to crime prevention programs oriented to youth around the State. She described the sporting chance after-school and summer program which has provided a second chance for first-time offenders by focusing on counseling, supervised recreational activities, and conflict resolution.

Ilene Nelson, administrator of the Guardian Ad Litem Program Services Division, Administrative Office of the Court, spoke in support of the Federal Court Appointed Special Advocate [CASA] appropriation and Victims of Crime Act funding in order to represent abused and neglected children. She also advocated changes in title IV-E of the Social Security Act which she believed would enhance the permanence of guardianship relationships and provide more flexible transition assistance from adolescence to adulthood.

Charles Dunn, director of the justice for children task force and former director of the State bureau of investigation, emphasized the importance of strengthening families and the establishment of family resource centers, and urged a congressional review of all programs, especially social, housing and educational programs, to determine their impact on families.

After the children's panel, Governor Jim Hunt gave testimony about North Carolina's crime problems and the solutions proposed by his administration and ratified by the North Carolina General Assembly during a special session completed in early April. He also emphasized the need to fully fund the Byrne Grant Program which North Carolina and other States are using effectively in partnership with local communities in developing crime-fighting initiatives.

We then convened our second panel on the subject of law enforcement. Compelling testimony was heard from a number of local law enforcement officials, including Don Whitt, sheriff of Chatham County, and Lindy Pendergrass, sheriff of Orange County. Sheriff Pendergrass told of the work his department does with the U.S. Marshals Service and how the Cooperative Agreement Program has enabled Orange County to expand its jail to serve Federal needs as well as local demands.

Alana Ennis, chief of police for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill told of the special needs of college and university communities throughout the Triangle area and of cooperative ties with Federal and other Law enforcement agencies.

Joe Schulte, the FBI agent-in-charge of the Charlotte, NC office, said that North Carolina was a microcosm of crime problems nationwide, and that hundreds of bank robberies were a particular problem, although the FBI experienced a higher-than-average or 75 percent clearance rate for these crimes. He also outlined several task forces underway with Federal, State, and local law enforcement co-operating in targeting violent crime, drug trafficking, and health insurance fraud.

Janic Cole, U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, gave an overview of all Federal law enforcement efforts underway in North Carolina including BATF, DEA, FBI, and the IRS among other Federal agencies. She also emphasized the usefulness of multi-district task forces to bring the various puzzle pieces to the table across jurisdictional lines, and the effectiveness of tougher Federal sentencing and parole standards in keeping repeat criminals behind bars.

At the completion of the law enforcement panel, we heard testimony from the Attorney General of North Carolina, Mike Easley. Easley gave a statistical outline of crime in North Carolina, citing an alarming rise in violent crime relative to other States. He expressed support for several components of the Federal crime bill which would complement initiatives underway in North Carolina, including those passed by the recent General Assembly session, to cope with crime.

After a brief lunch break, we convened the third and final panel of expert witnesses on the subject of Innovations, both in law enforcement and in crime prevention.

Thurman Hampton, secretary of the North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, spoke of the experimentation and innovation resulting from Federal funding of State and local initiatives to create advances in juvenile justice services, drug control and rehabilitation, prison reform, drug testing protocols, alternatives to incarceration, and improved sharing of information among criminal justice agencies. He advocated full funding of Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program to continue such initiatives.

Frank Jackson, an assistant district attorney, told about the use of Byrne grant funds to administer the dangerous offender task force, which has produced a greater than 95 percent conviction rate and reduced significantly the time for arrest to disposition by lessening attorney case loads and providing for guaranteed court time to try cases for targeted criminals.

John Taylor, commandant of the IMPACT, or boot camp unit, testified about the operation and effectiveness of North Carolina's demonstration program, which has recently doubled in size. He cited the effectiveness of such alternatives to regular prison for first-time criminals who respond to the strict discipline and still have the capacity to change.

Master Officer Kimberly A. Halsaver, with the CLEAN unit [Community Law Enforcement Against Narcotics] of the Raleigh Police Department, told about the operation and success of Raleigh's community policing initiative. Raleigh's newest innovation is a community-based police ministration that will operate as a demonstration at two community housing projects.

Catherine Smith, executive director of the North Carolina Victim Assistance Network [VAN], related the many services provided by her organization to victims of crime and for education of the public. She pointed to the Byrne Program as the original source of funds for hiring an executive director for North Carolina VAN, and also cited drug control system improvement moneys as essential to a recent survey of compliance with North Carolina's Fair Treatment of Victims and Witnesses Act.

Annette Sheppard, director of advocacy and community education, Orange/Durham Coalition for Battered Women, told of the compelling needs in domestic violence cases and the services provided by her organization. She cited the importance of Federal funding from the Victims of Crime Act, and emphasized that needs in this area went beyond shelters to community education, training and prevention programs in schools, and court advocacy.

Mike Rieder, director of Haven House, outlined a variety of programs operated by his organization, partially funded by Federal agencies, including a runaway shelter using funds from the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, Transitional Living funds for homeless youth, Preparation for Independent Living, and youth enrichment services and family preservation. He outlined various criteria for developing programs including flexibility, treating clients as customers, and being results-oriented, community-based, and family-oriented.

Finally, Ron Hawley, chair of the working group on crime prevention applications of the North Carolina information highway, told about some exciting plans to use this new technology to assist law enforcement personnel with criminal identification and recordkeeping. He spoke of using Byrne grant money for passing information between the Administrative Office of the Courts and the State bureau of investigation, and further linking that information with the Department of Corrections and the Division of Criminal Information as well as drivers license information. The information highway would be the enabler, but it would still require a tremendous effort to coordinate the agencies to provide key information at the proper time.

The subcommittee received significant firsthand information regarding the use of Federal appropriations in its jurisdiction, and a useful hearing record has been produced for the use of the Appropriations Committee and other interested Members of Congress. I thank all of those who organized and participated in this hearing, for it will help us appropriate more intelligently for the coming year.

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a community-based organization in my district, which has played a pivotal role in providing for the human service needs of low-income and disadvantaged families in northern Virginia.

United Community Ministries is celebrating its 25th anniversary and, at its annual gala on June 3, is honoring the angels in the community who have made its work possible.

Without broad-based community support, UCM could not have made a difference in the lives of so many of my constituents.

Twenty-five years ago, with just two employees and a few volunteers, UCM began providing food, clothing, and crisis intervention services. UCM has grown to meet the ever-increasing needs of our less fortunate friends and neighbors with important, sometimes life-saving services, such as employment assistance, job training, transitional housing, education, and youth services.

Its Bryant Early Learning Center offers quality day care for children, ages 6 weeks to 5 years, of working families and teenage parents who live in the Route 1 community. This year it won accreditation by the National Academy of Early Childhood Programs—a distinction achieved by only 1.7 percent of all non church-affiliated programs nationwide. In addition to child care, it offers early intervention services to families whose children have special needs or some handicapping condition.

UCM believes in helping people help themselves. One client expressed it this way: "Had it not been for UCM, I don't think I would have been able to survive and be with my family. UCM extended a hand to give me a lift. I don't need them to hold my hand for the rest of my life * * * but they were there for me."

Nearly 700 volunteers help staff its 11 programs and over 4,000 supporters provide financial assistance. These strong community roots are the foundation upon which UCM has flourished.

"When times are tough, UCM is there to help." That's what someone who was helped by UCM in the past has said, and it is still true today. Last year, UCM served 4,623 families; performed 260,322 emergency and advocacy services; provided 130,358 meals, 4,555 medical services and 10,368 services to children at risk; and assisted 8,189 people with housing and 1,279 people with employment and job training. UCM works to keep families together.

UCM is celebrating its 25th year because caring people have committed themselves to our community with both financial donations and volunteer talent. I join with UCM in thanking our Community of Angels for their strong support; and I join with the community in thanking UCM for its concerned and steadfast presence. It's a partnership that works.

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 20, 1994

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a comprehensive health care reform bill, which I call Multicare. Actually, it is the latest version of a bill I first introduced in 1984. I hope this bill will contribute to the critical debate on this issue, for besides provisions on which many of us already agree, it contains a number of unique elements.

First, Multicare provides everyone with a contribution toward the purchase of a competitive health care plan by converting the current regressive tax exemption for employer paid premiums into a voucher that varies only by age and enrollment category, not income. Using 1994 numbers, the average voucher would be at least \$1,586 for a couple with children, \$1,096 for a childless couple, \$1,019 for one parent with children, and \$550 for a single person. This provides a degree of universal coverage with no net tax increase.

In addition, Multicare provides the widest possible latitude for market forces to influence the types of health plans offered in the marketplace. It does not assume that only certain kinds of plans are best. In fact, health plans may offer any cost-sharing arrangement and any benefit package which includes at least catastrophic coverage, the most readily insurable and cost-efficient coverage. The premium contribution—or voucher—everyone receives should go a long way toward purchasing at least basic catastrophic coverage.

Without a standard benefit package, the health insurance market could be driven toward minimum benefit plans. Multicare prevents this by requiring all plans to pay a portion of premiums into a reinsurance pool, which redistributes those payments to plans as compensation for covering individuals at high risk for large health care expenses. This keeps plans covering higher-risk populations from becoming uncompetitive.

Employers could still pay for employee health benefits and deduct the cost as a business expense. In that case, the employee's voucher would cover first any premium he owed, and second any cost-sharing incurred, with any balance remaining at the end of the year rebated to him. ERISA preemption would continue, but all employer plans would have to participate in a State or Federal reinsurance pool.

Like other health reform plans, Multicare provides a big incentive for States to sever the link between welfare eligibility and health care coverage, by subsidizing care for the poor and near poor on a sliding scale according to income. Also, like many other reform plans, Multicare includes malpractice reform and administrative simplification features.

But Multicare goes beyond most other bills in the extent of its market enhancement features, including patient access to medical records, mandatory price disclosure, and publication of the average prices prevailing in a market, information on common patterns of

practice, and indicators of the quality of plans and providers. It does everything possible to empower consumers with the financial incentives and comparative value information needed to make cost-conscious decisions. And it facilitates innovative fee-for-service plans in which cost-sharing is based on average prices prevailing in the market and consumers have strong incentives at the margin to use lower price providers.

Finally, Multicare proffers simplicity in the health care marketplace. With competitive health plans being marketed to all comers at uniform prices with no exclusion for pre-existing conditions and premiums varying only according to age and personal behavior factors, the marketplace should be able to secure the best price for health care coverage. There's no need for mandatory health insurance purchasing cooperatives, health alliances, or the bureaucracies that accompany them.

In short, Multicare provides access to competitive health plans for all Americans with no net tax increase and no employer or individual mandate.

Mr. Speaker, I include a summary of the bill for the RECORD.

MULTICARE: HOW EVERY AMERICAN BENEFITS

All non-elderly individuals receive a government contribution toward the purchase of a competitive health plan that offers guaranteed issue, portability, and no preexisting condition exclusions.

The government contribution toward health care plan premiums should be enough to cover most of the costs of a catastrophic plan.

All plans must offer at least catastrophic coverage, but there is no standard benefit package. So there should be a wide variety of health plans from which to choose.

Health plans may charge a single community premium rate that varies only according to family size, membership in broad age bands, and personal behavior factors clearly related to health care utilization, such as smoking.

To keep health plans from "cherry picking" and appealing only to healthy individuals by offering minimum benefit packages, plans participate in a reinsurance mechanism. Plans contribute a portion of premiums received on behalf of low-risk individuals to the applicable reinsurance pool and receive from the pool compensation for covering high-risk individuals.

Employers may continue to offer and pay for health care coverage, but their plans must participate in the applicable reinsurance pool.

Consumers have access to comparative value information on Multicare plans, the average prices of health care services prevailing in the market, and physicians' prices and patterns of practice. Plan benefit packages are compared to a national list of standard services to help consumers make choices about which plans are right for them.

So that they may easily switch providers at any time, consumers are ensured access to their own medical records.

Various medical malpractice reforms restrain liability costs and "defensive medicine," and uniform claims standards and electronic medical data standards serve to lower administrative costs.

MEDICAID RESTRUCTURED

A State Multicare Program must restructure the acute care portion of its Medicaid program. States receive federal dollars pre-

viously dedicated to acute care services under Medicaid but redistribute those funds and others to the poor and near poor to provide additional subsidies for the purchase of multicare plans.

In restructuring their Medicaid programs in this way, states make health care coverage independent of welfare eligibility, giving welfare recipients an incentive to choose work over welfare.

Plan premiums and cost-sharing for the poor and near poor may vary on a sliding scale according to income but are limited to specific ceilings.

FINANCING

Federal and state contributions toward plan premiums are generated primarily by replacing the current tax exclusion on em-

ployer paid health benefits with a voucher for all eligible individuals.

Average employees will be at least as well-off financially as they are today. Existing tax benefits are simply redistributed more fairly, while every consumer benefits from protection against catastrophic expenses, guaranteed issue, portability and the long-term effect of restraining costs throughout the entire system.